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omissions. Jessopp's *Coming of the Friars* might well have been included, and doubtless there are other examples of the failure to include appropriate material. In the reviewer's opinion the bibliography needs compression more than expansion. The editor should not list Gibbins' *Industry in England* if she is not prepared to give the titles of other and better books of the same class (Warner, Cheyney, etc.). The books on continental agrarian history might well be omitted altogether, for the selection from them appears to be perfectly arbitrary. The list includes Daresté de la Chavanne and Doniol, and omits See; it includes Fustel but not Glasson or Flach; it includes Seeliger but omits reference to Lamprecht, Inama, Wittich, etc. The editor had to face a difficult question in determining whether she would include general constitutional and legal histories of England, and may have done wisely in deciding against them; but she can scarcely justify her course when the list omits Stubbs and Pollock and Maitland, but includes Waitz and Brunner; when it omits Kemble but includes Maurer.

Miss Moore is not consistent in her bibliographical practice. Occasionally she gives the place of publication of a book, and notes the fact if it appeared as part of a series; as a rule the bare date of publication is the only information offered. The reviewer holds this to be a serious departure from good bibliographical usage, and must express the hope that it does not represent a settled policy to be followed later by contributors to the series of bibliographies of the London School of Economics. In other respects editor and publisher have done their work well; misprints noted (in titles 60, 710, 793, 845) are of trifling importance.

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La Toile Peinte en France au XVII^e et au XVIII^e Siècles: Industrie, Commerce, Prohibitions. By EDGARD DEPITRE. (Paris: Marcel Rivière et Cie. 1912. Pp. xvii, 271. 9 fr.)

Students of economic history have long been familiar with the efforts made by various European states, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, to protect the old established domestic manufactures of wool, linen, silk, etc., against the growing vogue of East Indian textiles. Depitre has investigated a longitudinal section of this field, and in his book presents the first compre-

hensive study of France' prolonged experiment, 1686-1759, in prohibiting the importation of Indian calicoes, the manufacture of domestic imitations, and the use of either.

The phrase *toile peinte* was originally applied to the hand-painted cotton fabrics which were brought to Europe by the various East India companies. The name was strictly accurate, for the colors were put on with the brush. But it was soon given—presumably by the enterprising manufacturers—to printed imitations, where the color or colors were put on the white cotton fabric with wooden moulds, applied by hand. The fabrics of this latter sort are the calicoes we are familiar with. It thus happens that *la toile peinte* may mean either the genuine *indienne* or the printed calico which has supplanted it.

The first prohibitions in France forbade the importation and use of Indian or printed calicoes, and also the printing of calicoes or other fabrics. Mercantile theories will explain the ban upon importations. The checking of the nascent domestic manufacture rested, in the main, upon the pressure the old manufactures were able to bring to bear upon the government, upon the crudeness of French technique in printing (which made successful competition with the Indian calico improbable), and, finally, upon the belief that since France set the fashions for the world she could, by abandoning the use of *toiles peintes* at home, discredit it abroad, and thus increase the foreign demand for her older textile manufactures.

Depitre devotes seventy pages to tracing and briefly accounting for the mutations of repressive legislation from 1686 to 1748: "il faut voir comment, soit l'object, soit la portée des règlements successifs a souvent varié et quels retours curieux a subi la législation prohibitive. . . . Cette première tâche était facile: elle ne demande qu'un peu de patience" (p. ii).

The enforcement of the prohibitions proved to be impossible. A few of the more prominent reasons may be set forth here. Special privileges exempted Marseilles from their operation; the penalties were so high that the judges would not enforce them; the authorities did not dare to prosecute ladies of high degree, who found that the great attractions of the forbidden fabrics were made irresistible by the very fact that they were forbidden; the underlings of the law, the *gâpians* (who are so vividly depicted in Funck-Brentano's *Mandrin*), were wretchedly paid and corruptible. In a word, "génée par mille obstacles, la répression n'a

jamais été exacte que momentanément et localement: d'une façon générale, la liberté d'user de la toile peinte a toujours été suffisante pour alimenter un important commerce clandestin et une contrabande active" (p. 122). The profits of the smugglers were so great that they could suffer the capture of two thirds of their goods and still prosper. The risks of capture were so slender that they were covered by an insurance of 10 per cent (p. 136).

After 1740 the government rapidly abandoned any effort at real enforcement of the laws and soon agitation for repeal began. Perhaps the most illuminating part of the book is that which presents, with copious extracts, the battle of the pamphlets and the press for and against repeal. The partisans of the old manufactures formed a secret cabal, and furnished a standardized petition of grievances, as it may be called, by the use of which, from all over France, the government was inundated with memoirs showing a remarkable unanimity of opinion against the *toiles peintes*.

The abandonment of repression was due in part to its failure and to the growth of laissez faire ideas, but among the other coöperating causes the author emphasizes the role played by the improvement of printing technique. The foreigner had discovered how to print attractive and durable calicoes, and the French "surprised their secrets."

The final chapter of the book sketches the development of calico manufacturing after the ban was lifted in 1759, and the oscillations of legislation down to the outbreak of the Revolution.

The book is based upon a wide use of unprinted and printed materials; the bibliography covers pages ix to xvii. A comparison with the defective treatment of the subject in Levasseur's last volume (*Histoire du Commerce de la France*, vol. I, pp. 497-498) indicates sufficiently the worth of Depitre's labors.

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L'Abbé de Saint-Pierre: l'Homme et l'Oeuvre. By JOSEPH DROUET, (Paris: Librairie Ancienne Honoré Champion. 1912. Pp. viii, 397. 10 fr.)

M. Drouet's comprehensive monograph on the seventeenth-century abbé, academician, philanthropist, and "apothecary of Europe," as his contemporaries styled him, is a thorough and